class Bench Magistrates' Courts were working at the end of 1098, while two more second class courts were added in the early part of 1099. The number of criminal cases disposed of by the Bench Magistrates rose from 5,056 in 1098 to 6,946 in 1099, while the number pending at their close fell from 815 to 432. On an average, each Bench Court had to deal with nearly 700 cases in the year 1099, which exceeds the average number of cases triable in a year in a stipendiary Magistrate's Court. The success and popularity of these courts are a powerful argument for a further increase in their number.

65. Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayat Bill has just been passed by the Legislative Council and it will come into force from the beginning of next year. Sanitation, the cleaning of streets, the construction and maintenance of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water to the public, the opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds, and the control and management of cattle pounds will be the obligatory duties of the Panchayats to be constituted under this enactment; while primary education, the lighting of public ways, the relief of the poor, the improvement of agriculture, the promotion of cottage industries, the restoration of minor irrigation works, vaccination, and the registration of births and deaths will come under their discretionary duties. The Panchayats will impose a cess on land or any other rate, tax, cess or fee, not exceeding the maxima to be prescribed by the Government, for raising a portion of the finances that may be required for the discharge of the duties they undertake; and the Government will contribute an amount which shall not be less than three-fourths of the sanctioned budget expenditure for each year during the first five years, or less than one-half of it thereafter. These Panchayats may also be constituted as Village Benches for the trial of petty offences. The passing of this measure marks another distinctly forward step in the path of local self-government; and a vitally important step it is, as it places, in the hands of the people themselves, the materials and the weapons for the rural reconstruction that the country so badly needs to-day, and it is for the people in whose hands they have been placed to use them to the utmost advantage to themselves.

Finance.

66. The revenue for the year 1099 amounted to Rs. 199·54 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue to Rs. 195·48 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4·06 lakhs, against an anticipated surplus of Rs. 2·19 lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1098 were Rs. 195·87 lakhs, Rs. 188·27 lakhs, and Rs. 7·60 lakhs. The revenue for 1099 would have been better by about Rs. 3 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs under 'excise' and Rs. 1 lakh under 'customs') and the year would have closed with a larger surplus but for the disastrous floods of last Karkatakam which disorganised trade and disabled abkari renters from paying their dues. It must, however, be mentioned that the revenue and expenditure for the years 1098 and 1099 include certain special items which have to be eliminated before a correct idea of the State's ordinary income and expenditure can be formed. These extraordinary items are the receipts from enhanced salt duty amounting to Rs. 5·07 lakhs in 1098 and Rs. 6·58 lakhs in 1099, and the expenditure on account of the *Murajapam* ceremony amounting to Rs. ·40 lakh in 1098 and Rs. 4·57 lakhs in 1099. Excluding these items, the ordinary revenue, expenditure and surplus for the two years would be as follow:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
1098	190·80	187·87	2·93
1099	192·96	190·91	2·05

67. The most important increase in the ordinary receipts of 1099 was under 'forests'. The chief increases under ordinary expenditure in 1099 were under 'education' (Rs. 2·15 lakhs) and 'public works' (Rs. 3·33 lakhs). As the result of close scrutiny and strict economy, the expenditure on 'contingencies', which stood at Rs. 28·5 lakhs in 1097, was brought down to Rs. 24·37 lakhs in 1098 and to Rs. 21·72 lakhs in 1099, while the expenditure under 'stationery' was reduced to the extent of Rs. 1·4 lakhs in 1098 and of Rs. 2·65 lakhs in 1099.

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68. It is the fashion in some quarters to describe the State's financial position as extremely precarious. This is a misconception which I shall endeavour to remove by placing before you a brief survey of our finances in recent years. In 1095, the total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 178·72 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue to Rs. 170·18 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8·54 lakhs. In 1099, as I have already explained, our ordinary revenue was Rs. 192·96 lakhs and we incurred therefrom an ordinary expenditure of Rs. 190·91 lakhs, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 2·05 lakhs. It will thus be seen that, between the years 1095 and 1099, our ordinary revenue has increased by Rs. 14·24 lakhs. The increase has occurred mainly under 'excise' (Rs. 4·26 lakhs), 'income tax' (Rs. 5·45 lakhs) and 'customs' (Rs. 5·10 lakhs). The excise revenue, which stood at Rs. 38·21 lakhs in 1095, rose to Rs. 42·47 lakhs in 1099, the bulk of the increase being under 'tobacco' (Rs. 2·81 lakhs). The net revenue under 'customs' increased from Rs. 17·67 lakhs in 1095 to Rs. 22·77 lakhs in 1099. I may here repeat that, owing to the floods of last Karkatakam, there was a fall of about Rs. 3 lakhs in our revenue receipts in that month. Thus, under normal circumstances, our ordinary revenue would have amounted to about Rs. 196 lakhs in 1099, the increase over the revenue of 1095 being about Rs. 17 lakhs instead of Rs. 14·24 lakhs. The ordinary expenditure of the State during the quinquennium has no doubt increased from Rs. 170·18 lakhs to Rs. 190·91 lakhs or by Rs. 20·73 lakhs, *i. e.*, at a rate somewhat faster than that at which income has grown, though ordinary expenditure is still less than ordinary revenue and leaves a surplus.

69. It should not in this connection be forgotten that, in the quinquennium ending with 1099, certain special causes were in operation which contributed to the acceleration of the advance of expenditure over income. In the first place, a heavy reduction was made in the expenditure under 'public works' in 1091, with a view to avoid a recurrence of the huge deficit of the year 1090, *viz.*, Rs. 13 lakhs. In the result, the outlay on 'public works' (ordinary) including 'minor irrigation', fell from Rs. 32 lakhs in 1090 to Rs. 21·5 lakhs or by nearly 33 per cent. in 1091. The expenditure under this head remained practically at this level during the years 1092 to 1094, as the financial unsettlement caused by the war necessitated the adoption of a cautious policy in the allocation of each year's revenue. The starvation of a public welfare department like the P. W. D., which was the inevitable result of such a policy, could not, however, be suffered to go on ; and it became essential that the curtailed grant to the P. W. D. should be substantially restored as soon as financial conditions began to show signs of improvement. The expenditure under 'public works' was accordingly allowed to rise to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1095, Rs. 30 lakhs in 1096 and 1097, and Rs. 28·45 lakhs in 1099, while the level of 1095 was maintained in 1098. In the second place, the abnormal rise in the level of prices in the post-war period demanded a special increase in the salaries of the establishments all round, and the compliance with this demand, though accompanied by a considerable amount of retrenchment in strength and though confined mostly to the subordinate services, resulted in a net increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs per year. In the third place, the separation of the Devaswom from the Revenue Department and the allotment, in favour of the former, of a fixed share of the land revenue of the State resulted in the immediate increase of expenditure under Devaswoms by about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. Though, no doubt, this increased allotment had to be given, being legitimately due to the Devaswoms, it was in the past being utilised in other directions, with proportionate relief to the State's finances. Lastly, on an analysis of the aggregate expenditure of the State in recent years, it will be seen that, while in 1095 the Government were spending Rs. 61 lakhs out of a total revenue of Rs. 178·72 lakhs on the public welfare services, under which category may be included education, public health, medical relief, agriculture, industries, co-operation and public works, the expenditure on these services by 1099 rose to Rs. 75 lakhs, the percentage of such expenditure to the revenue of the year increasing from 34 to 39. These are the most important among the factors that have contributed to a more rapid growth of expenditure over revenue in the last few years. Some of these factors, as for example the separation of the Devaswom Department from the Revenue, cannot recur and the advance of ordinary expenditure at this rapid pace is therefore less probable in future.

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70. It is usual to ascribe all increases in expenditure to indiscriminate increase of appointments and salaries, but it is not perhaps so well known as it ought to be that, out of a total provision of Rs. 77·5 lakhs on account of salaries in the budget, the Education, the Medical and Sanitary, and the Development Departments consume about Rs. 31 lakhs, and that, excluding special departments such as the Devaswom and the Military, the cost on the remaining administrative departments, including the security services, only amounts to about Rs. 41 lakhs or a little below 20 per cent. of the entire revenues of the State. This can on no account be considered as excessive for a country inhabited by more than 40 lakhs of people. It may also be seen that, in spite of the special circumstances mentioned above, the Government have been able to secure a fair margin of excess of revenue over expenditure resulting in a net revenue surplus, during the period, of Rs. 9·70 lakhs. There can therefore be no two opinions as to the soundness of our financial position, notwithstanding the presence of certain factors that have rendered the growth of expenditure in recent years faster than it would have otherwise been.

71. As for the future, I must say that the outlook is even brighter. Leaving aside the natural all-round expansion of revenue in a progressive State favoured by nature like Travancore, there are some circumstances which justify our anticipating certain substantial fresh additions to our present revenues. I have already invited your attention to the increases in revenue from 'customs,' 'income tax' and 'tobacco.' Within the past four years, the total value of our external trade has risen from Rs. 1,032 lakhs to Rs. 1,378 lakhs or by 34 per cent., the value of exports rising from Rs. 576 lakhs to Rs. 840 lakhs or by 46 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 456 lakhs to Rs. 537 lakhs or by 18 per cent. The tendency of our trade to expand has been steady and sustained. Income tax and customs revenue are bound to expand in response to an expansion in the volume of trade, while the revenue from tobacco may be expected to keep pace automatically with the growth of population. These three are therefore sources from which an ever-increasing revenue is more or less assured. No doubt, we have to reckon with the probability of a decrease in income under 'abkari'. But the total income from that source is only about Rs. 24 lakhs, while the total income from 'customs' and 'tobacco' is nearly double that amount. We need not, therefore, apprehend that the loss under 'abkari' will not be more than made up by the gain under 'customs' and 'tobacco.' You will be glad to hear in this connection that the negotiations, started by me about eighteen months ago, pressing our claims to the full duty on the opium consumed in the State, have successfully terminated in the Government of Madras admitting that claim. This will result in an addition of over Rs. 2·50 lakhs a year to our revenues. Lastly, the prolonged and delicate negotiations between the Governments of Travancore, Cochin, Madras and India, in regard to the Cochin Harbour Scheme, which began in 1096, have just been concluded to the distinct advantage of Travancore. The agreement that has now been reached removes to a very material extent the serious financial disability imposed on the Travancore Government by the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. Under the new agreement, Travancore becomes entitled, from the date steamers enter the Cochin Harbour and are anchored therein, to a third of the entire customs revenue of that port, without her exclusive right to the duties levied on the exports from her own ports and through her own frontiers being in any way affected. The magnitude of this advantage will be easily perceived if it is remembered that the customs revenue of the port of Cochin has, within the past six years, increased about tenfold and is now over Rs. 14 lakhs a year. As against this solid advantage, all that Travancore is asked to forgo is a two-third share in the income from her import duties levied at the ports of Quilon and Alleppey; and, as you know, this income is infinitesimal when compared with the customs revenue of the port of Cochin. I may add that the agreement also entitles us to get a third share in the customs revenue of the other ports of Cochin as well. The sum of Rs. 3 lakhs which the Travancore Government have contributed to the expenditure in connection with the Cochin Harbour Scheme is to be treated as a loan to the Cochin Harbour Trust. Our railway debt has been funded and the sinking fund created to liquidate that debt will automatically discharge it when it ripens for repayment.

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72. From what I have said, it is clear that there is no justification whatever for any pessimism in regard to our financial future. I have no doubt that, provided that the resources of Travancore are properly husbanded and expenditure is properly controlled, the normal expenditure of the State can always be kept within its normal income. It is, of course, idle to expect the Government to be in a position to finance large schemes of capital expenditure from the ordinary recurring revenues of the State. No scheme of capital expenditure need be undertaken unless, after careful investigation, the Government are satisfied that it will be fairly remunerative. Such schemes should as a rule be financed only by loaned capital, since the benefits thereof are expected to be enduring, and it is unfair and unsound to tax the present generation for the benefits to be enjoyed by generations to come.

Legislative Council.

73. The first reformed Legislative Council, constituted under Regulation II of 1097, for which the people of this country are indebted to His Highness Srî Mûlam Tirunâḷ, has been dissolved. The work of this Council, as I have stated elsewhere, is one on which it can well congratulate itself. Twenty Government Bills and one private Bill were introduced, of which 11 have become Regulations, and 6, including the Ezhava Bill, introduced in the previous Council, have been finally read and will pass into law with effect from the beginning of next year. Prominent among the Regulations passed are the new High Court Regulation and the new Reformatory Schools Regulation, while, among those finally read, the Nayar Regulation Amendment Bill, the Ezhava Bill, the new Civil Procedure Code Bill, and the Village Panchayat Bill already alluded to, deserve separate mention. The Nayar Regulation Amendment Bill and the Ezhava Bill are calculated to enhance the contentment and prosperity of two important communities in the country. The Nanjinad Vellala Bill could not be taken up for second reading at the last session of the Council, owing to the unexpected resignation of the member who had been co-opted by the Government for the purposes of the Bill; but I may assure the representatives of that community who are the members of this House that, when the new Council is constituted, it will be the first legislative measure to be taken up for disposal. The budget and other administrative work of the Council has been equally substantial. In regard to the budget, no necessity arose for the Dewan to exercise any of the reserved powers vested in him under the Regulation. The Government accepted the decisions of the Council as a rule. On occasions when they felt that such decisions could not be given effect to without much sacrifice of administrative efficiency, as in the case of the abolition of the Income Tax Inspectors and the Assistant Superintendents of Police, they went back to the Council with supplementary demands and asked for a modification of the earlier decision. Answers to 1,431 interpellations on a vast variety of subjects were elicited from the Government benches and the right of asking supplementary questions was freely exercised by the non-official members. Opportunity was taken by the Government, in the course of these answers, to furnish exhaustive statements on more than one matter in regard to which there was popular misunderstanding. Forty resolutions were, on the whole, discussed, of which five were carried, twelve lost, and twenty-three withdrawn.

74. The five resolutions carried by the Council were those relating to (i) the reduction of the period of training for undergraduate teachers from two years to one, (ii) the gradual introduction of spinning in vernacular schools as a species of manual training, (iii) the erection of a suitable memorial to His Highness the late Maha Raja, (iv) the revision of the rules issued under the Arms Regulation, V of 1094, and (v) the postponement of the operation of the *Civil Courts' Guide*. The first among these resolutions has already been given effect to, while effect will be given to the second resolution from the beginning of the next school year, the necessary provision for the purpose having been made in the current year's budget and the services of a competent spinning instructor having been advertised for. The necessary budget provision will be made in due course for carrying out the third resolution. The fourth resolution is delayed pending the passing of certain reciprocity rules

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which the Government of India have under contemplation. Meanwhile, the inconveniences and hardships complained of in the woking of the Arms Rules have been removed by executive orders. In regard to the postponement of the operation of the *Civil Courts' Guide*, it was not possible to accede to the wishes of the Council in this respect, since the *Guide* had already come into force. Also, the High Court are of the unanimous opinion that its retention is essential in the interests of the efficient and speedy administration of justice, and they have stated that such of the defects in the *Guide* as are pointed out to them will receive their careful attention and will be removed if found necessary. Some of the resolutions withdrawn were not forced to a division, on the assurance given on behalf of the Government that they were in agreement with their underlying principles. Resolutions such as those relating to the establishment of a University for Travancore, the restriction of the public service to Travancoreans, the retirement of officers on completion of their fifty-fifth year of age, the increase of outlay on minor irrigation works, the appointment of a committee to examine the abkari policy of the Government, and the throwing open of all schools to all classes, come under this category.

75. While speaking of the Legislative Council, I wish specially to refer to a few subjects which came up for discussion before it, as, in regard to them, there has been comment both in the Council and outside.

76. The first relates to recruitment to the services. Criticisms have been directed against the present system of recruitment, and communal partiality has been alleged against the authorities invested with the power of making appointments. Claims have been put forward for the representation of the several communities. A series of representations were made at the last session of the Assembly on the subject; and it was then stated that, during the two years in which the Government were busy with re-organisation and retrenchment, no recruitment worth mentioning was made, that recruitment recommenced only in 1098, and that the caste-war statements of initial appointments made after that date by heads of departments and offices which had been called for, would be examined with a view to ascertain how far the appointments made accorded with the instructions issued by the Government from time to time on the subject of recruitment. The statements for 1098 and 1099 have been received and scrutinised and a review of these will shortly be published. It is found that, taken as a whole, the various communities have received due consideration as regards representation. Where the statements show apparent inequalities, explanations are being called for.

77. The question of recruitment to the services has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government and it has not been possible to devise a system which would meet all possible criticisms and at the same time provide for efficiency. The scheme now under contemplation proposes to divide the services into two ranks, upper and lower. In regard to the latter, recruitment is proposed to be made, in all departments, through the medium of a Staff Selection Board in whose *personnel* non-officials will be included. Some of the appointments in the upper ranks of the Revenue, Excise, Police, and Devaswom Departments, the Magistracy and the Secretariat, are proposed to be united into one *cadre* to be named the Travancore Civil Service; and it is proposed to recruit officers to this service mainly by competition, and to a certain extent by promotion. In the earlier stages, the percentage of promotion should be comparatively high; but it would go on decreasing until eventually it would be limited to meet cases where exceptional good work in the subordinate ranks deserved recognition. The right of the Sovereign to nominate an individual to any post will, however, remain. There may be some doubts as to whether the recruitment made by a Staff Selection Board may not imply a lower efficiency; but, in view to the large volume of public criticism to which the present system has been subject, the Government propose to try the new method.

78. The second matter to which I wish to refer is the Kallar Hydro-Electric Scheme. The resolution which was moved in the Council to the effect that, before concluding an agreement with the Madras Government, the scheme should be investigated by a committee of experts, was lost after a heated discussion. Nevertheless, the Government, in deference to the non-official view in the matter, appointed

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a committee consisting of experts and non-official members of the Legislative Council to investigate the scheme and to report thereon; and the report of this committee was communicated to the Madras Government. The Madras Government eventually thought that the terms to which they had originally agreed and which non-official opinion in Travancore considered to be unduly advantageous to the Madras Government were really disadvantageous to them. Taking advantage of the circumstance that their first offer was not accepted by the Travancore Government, the Madras Government have now withdrawn it and the negotiations have closed.

79. The third matter relates to the resolution that was moved by Mr. N.Kumaran recommending that the Government should throw open the roads around and in the vicinity of the Vaikam temple to all classes. I propose to deal with this resolution at some length and explain the position of the Government. The custom prohibiting the user by certain communities of certain roads forms the basis of the Vaikam *satyagraha* and has been the cause of considerable comment both in and outside Travancore. There are certain Hindu communities falling outside the fold of caste in Kerala, whose approach or touch has been, from time immemorial, unfortunately considered to carry pollution with it, both to the members of caste Hindu communities and to the deities in the temples to which the latter communities have access. In consequence, these non-caste Hindu communities have not been allowed the use of roads lying within a certain distance from some Hindu temples, even though such roads are public in the sense that they are open to certain classes of the public. The existence of this custom is admitted by the non-caste Hindus. The most important among the non-caste Hindu communities, so far as Travancore is concerned, are the Ezhavas, who constitute one-sixth of the entire population and who have, within recent times, made rapid advance in education and in material prosperity. This community naturally feels that the prohibition is derogatory to its self-respect and it is a feeling with which every right-minded man is bound to sympathise. The case of the Ezhavas and their brethren has, as a matter of fact, secured a certain amount of sympathy from members of communities more fortunately circumstanced.

80. The *satyagraha* movement at Vaikam was started nearly a year ago by a band of Ezhavas and their sympathisers to get this disability removed. The *modus operandi* of the movement consisted in the attempt to break through the long-established custom referred to above by entering the prohibited area, even though it meant wounding the religious susceptibilities of the caste Hindus, and by defying the orders of the local Magistracy forbidding entry into the prohibited area, such orders having had to be passed to preserve the public peace threatened by the action of the non-caste Hindu communities. The aim of the *satyagrahis* is to force the hands of the Government to authorise by an executive order the violation of an established custom, which has received the recognition of the Travancore High Court in a series of decisions commencing with the case in 5 T. L. R. and which is therefore the present law of the land.

81. It is not the intention of the Government to justify the existence of this custom. Some may call it prejudice and some superstition. But, by whatever name it may be called, the custom is there and has to be reckoned with. As I have already said, it is based upon religious belief; and, as you all know, such beliefs are dear to the people who hold them. Such customs based upon religious beliefs are not unknown in other parts of India. In the Madras Presidency, for example, non-caste Hindus are not permitted to use some of the public streets inhabited by caste Hindus, and an attempt to violate this custom in the Salem District led, within the last few months, to a riot attended with murder and in the Malabar District to a disturbance of the public peace. Even among the non-caste communities, wells touched by some of them are not used by some others. In Upper India also, similar customs are widely prevalent. It is the paramount duty of every Government not to interfere with religious beliefs or usages based upon them, so long as they are not outrageously inhuman; it is also the duty of the Government to preserve the public peace, and maintain the *stutus quo ante*. Every Executive Government is bound to maintain and

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carry out the law as it exists and as it is interpreted by its courts of justice. This is what the Travancore Government have done, as pointed out by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil at the discussion of the resolution in the Legislative Council, and this is also the policy pursued by other Governments in India.

82. Now let us examine the position at Vaikam in some detail. The roads immediately surrounding the temple are the private property of the temple and are not public roads. Those that converge towards the temple are, on the contrary, public roads. But, according to admitted and immemorial custom, they are, up to within a certain distance of the temple, public in a qualified sense only, *viz.*, that they are open to certain classes of the public alone and are not king's highways open to all communities. There is no public institution necessitating the entry into them of the entire public. The only real material inconvenience occasioned by the prohibition of entry into this area is the necessity to take devious and more lengthy routes from one point of the town of Vaikam to another. This inconvenience the Government promised to remove by opening new roads for the use of the entire public on the outskirts of the prohibited area. This offer was not accepted, so that the sole justification for the demand for the removal of the prohibition is a feeling of self-respect or, in other words, sentiment. I grant that this feeling deserves to be respected; but I ask, is it possible for a Government to respect it if, in so doing, it is compelled to act in violation of a well-recognised and well-established legal position and in defiance of the religious beliefs entertained by another community ?

83. It has been urged, in the course of the discussion on the resolution, that the Government having thrown open public institutions, public offices and the public service to these communities, they cannot now refuse to remove this disability which is derogatory to their self-respect. It is true that the Government have done their utmost to remove several disabilities under which these communities have laboured so long and to give them equal opportunities with the other communities as far as possible ; but the grant of permission to enter areas considered sacred by certain other sections of the Hindu community is of quite a different character, as it would violate established rights based on religious faith.

84. It is a matter for deep regret that the Ezhavas and other non-caste Hindus of Travancore should have greatly prejudiced their cause by the methods they have adopted. The policy of attempting to secure the recognition of their claims by the caste Hindus through pressure put upon them by the Executive Government will be neither lasting nor far-reaching in its results. All settlements arrived at as the result of the exercise of *force majeure* are bound to be short-lived. It would have been far better had the Ezhavas devoted their energies to methods of peaceful persuasion and the education of the caste communities to a realisation of the fact that the custom of untouchability is as degrading to the latter as it is unjust to the former. There is a world of difference between *satyagraha* meant to be an educative force and *satyagraha* intended as an instrument for the coercion of the Government and through them of the orthodox Hindus. What the *satyagrahis* should aim at is the conversion of the orthodox to whom untouchability is part of their faith. The results of such a course of action will, no doubt, be slow, but, being based on voluntary assent, will be permanent.

85. A satisfactory solution of the question can be reached only through negotiations between the disputing communities and by a compromise acceptable to both. While the Government recognise the legal right of the caste Hindu communities to maintain the prohibition so long as the law is what it is, they cannot but feel that it would be wise for these communities not to insist too strongly on their legal rights but to recognise the time spirit and give up, as quickly as possible, religious beliefs and prejudices which militate against communal harmony, and to admit claims which the world has come to regard as irrefutable. The Government are prepared to do everything in their power to explore the avenues along which negotiations to this end may proceed and the needed *rapprochement* reached. More than this it is

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unreasonable to expect the Government to undertake; and further persistence of both sides in this struggle, without change in their angle of vision, would only serve to further intensify class hatred and endanger the public peace.

86. The opportunities afforded by the discussions in the Council have, I hope, been useful to clear doubts and correct prejudices and to enable the Government to gauge aright the nature and volume of popular grievances. A solid foundation has been laid by the Council for the advancement of representative government, and a great future is in store for it, if it will only sedulously cultivate that larger patriotism which transcends the barriers of caste and community, and work for the common good of the country in a spirit of responsible optimism.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-55 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

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